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SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1905.

"I would as soon see the Ober Ammer gan Passion Play on a vaudeville stage as Parsifal at Covent Garden Theatre," said H. R. Haweis, the prominent English musical critic. Nor was Mr. Hawels cration to perform the festival music drama, Parsifal, anywhere but at Bayof Wagner himself. This feeling was due to the natural desire of one who has taken part in some profoundly moving ceremony, not to attempt to repeat that experience in company with others who cannot or will not enter into the true spirit of the occasion.

It is this effect to shield one's deepes feelings from unsympathetic shocks that has surrounded all religious ceremonies with a mystery that keeps at a distance the uninitiated. If Mr. Hawels's fear had been well founded; If the American public in those cities where Parsifal has been presented had gone to the theatre as jaded seckers for ome new exdents of the love feast of the Holy Grail had been used and regarded as mere accessories for the stage settings, the desceration of such a performance would have been instantly recognized and pro-

To the credit of the American public so far, it may be said that they universally attended these representations reverent and sympathetic spirit. The performances have been more of a service than a spectacle, and, indeed, it is only as such that "Parsifal" is possible.

For this reason it has been decided by good taste and approved by practice to dress for Parsiful as one would dress for church, with the sole exception that lles do not wear hats. No applause is given, and none is expected. Perfect silence is preserved, and each one present semi-darkness of the theatre, beholding the great and moving scenes enacted on the stage, which are transfused and transfigured by the indescribable orchestral music, feels in his heart of hearts that the story of redemption by suffering and pity, as told in the play belongs to every human sou, and not alon to the audiences at Bayreuth,

### A Tobacco Experiment.

Several years ago our attention was call ed to experiments which were being made in the Connecticut Valley with tobacco grown under cover. When the tobacc cloth stretched on polls several feet high was placed over the plants, by which they were protected from the heat of the sun and beating rains. At the same time the plants had the benefit of both heat and moisture, and it was said that a beautiful variety of tobacco of very deliknown to the trade as the Sumatra wranper, and it was stated that the product was eagerly purchased by clgar manu facturers at a very high price. The government took an interest in the enterprise and made experiments on a large scale, which were said to be satisfactory. But recently W. L. Shammel, an expert of the Bureau of Plant Industry, inves however, that this was largely due to the manner in which the seed was affected by the changed climatic conditions, and Mr. Shammel further declares that the government experiments proved that an excellent grade of Connecticut Sumatra elgar wrapper can be grown in that State under the shade-growing plan beginning with the second or turd year's

We have heard much about this failure of lobacco growing in Connecticut, said Secretary Wilson. 'The complaints appear to come largely from those who said secretary Wisos. The complaints appear to come largely from those who went into it too heavily in a commercial way. Large companies were formed and stock was sold all over the country in a manner which should never have been attempted. The government did not recommend commercial enterprise of that sout?

When the subject was first brought to our attention we suggested that tobacco planters of this State try the experiment on a small scale with Virginia leaf, especially with what are called bright and mahogany wrappers. We remember to have seen that some farmers were go-Ing to try the experiment, but with what get double pay, but will receive the firesuccess we have never learned.

### Tariff and Rebates.

come from taxation of one kind or an-other. Taxes may be either direct or intirect. They may be levied upon American products, and the people may be made to pay a direct tax upon every arpon foreign imports. which way the tax be levied, the consumer pays it, and so long as the government does not collect more taxes than are necessary to pay the expenses of govern-ment, economically administered, citizens have no right to complain, for paying taxes is as much a duty of citizenship as any other duty.

But the turin is levied not for

purpose of raising revenue. Indeed, in some instances, the tax has been purposely placed so high as to be prohibitive, and in that case no revenue whatis derived. This is the protective tariff, and protection is a principle of Republicanism. Republicans hold that t is right and expedient to levy a tax upon foreign imports, not for the sole purpose of raising revenue, but for the additional purpose, and in some instances for the main purpose, of protecting Amerlean manufacturers against foreign competition. The price of many foreign products is lower than the price of like American products. But the tariff comes in to the rescue of the American manufacturer. A high tax is placed upon the foreign product, and it must pay that tax before it can be offered for sale in America. That brings the price of the foreign product up to the price of the home product, and the American manufacturer gets the advantage of the difference, and thus the tariff becomes in principle and to all intents and purposes much the same thing us a rebate from the rail-

body's Magazine, which was reviewed by The Times-Dispatch of yesterday, that made them give a rebate of \$7.50 on every refrigerator car which it shipped from Chicago to New York. It was that rebate, says the writer, which enabled the beef trust to sell lower than its competitors, who did not enjoy the rebato, to drive them out of business and to secure practical monopoly of the meat trade. Such repates are the same as class legislation, enacted for the benefit of favorites, and are the same in principle as tariff legislation.

selves to demand that every sort of discrimination of this charcater be abolshed, and they should begin by abolishing the protective tariff, so far as it enables the great corporatinos to profit at the expense of the public. Trade should be as free as possible. There should be no discrimination, either in the way of tariff legislation or railroad rates, for the benefit of one class at the expense of others. We should have the open door policy. Each and every man should have the same opportunity under the law that every other man has to buy and sell and get gain, and every form of discrimination is in conflict with the fundamental principles of Democracy, and should not be tolerated by a free and Democratic

Trained Sunday School Teachers At the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Teachers' Institute of the Sunday School Association of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia on Monday last, a resolution was adopted providing that the association recommend to the bishop the appointment of a Teach ers' Training Commission of nine members, which shall formulate a plan for the proper organization and instruction of teachers training as a diocesan work.

Another resolution adopted read: "That this association approves the following features of Sunday school work:
"First. A prescribed service which may
be used for the induction of teachers into

"Second. The publication of a list of books covering all parts of the proper training of a Sunday school teacher and the possession of these books by every

parish.

"Third. As prescribed course of study whereby a candidate may obtain a certificate and be enrolled as a diocesan

is a subject that should receive the most cate texture was grown. It was what is careful consideration of the church. It is far more dangerous to have Sunday school teachers who teach false doctrine than to have preachers who preach false doctrine from the pulpit, for the children are apt to accept without question the doctrine which they receive from their instructors. It should be the business of the church authorities to examino all persons put in charge of Suntigated the Connecticut field and reports day school classes to ascertain if they that as the case stands to-day there is are competent to teach, and if they are no doubt that the growing of Sumatra orthodox. Yet it is generally the case wrapper has proven a failure. He adds, that any young man or young woman of good character who offers to do Sunday school work is accepted and put to

> work without question. The movement in Philadelphia is wise and some such step should be adopted in all sections where religious instruction

### Hampering the Individual.

An interesting question has arisen in dispute between the Pennsylvania Railroad and its trainmen, who have been threatening to strike. It seems that on some divisions of the road where there are heavy grades," brakemen have been called into service to assist the firemer in keeping up steam, and to this the trainmen raised objection. The company has agreed, however, to stop all compulsory firing on the part of brakemen, exspecified distance, and the brakemen performing such service will be paid the same rate per hour as the fireman receives, but not in addition to his own pay as brakeman. That is to say, he will no

But it is said that the trainmen are not inclined to consider the question of After all, can we, as a nation, justly remuneration; they are opposed to the causure the industrial corporations for principle of compelling one class of men remuneration; they are opposed to the to do the work of another class. This not set the example in our tariff laws? | seems to us strange ground for any set | gave the first authoritative statement as

see revenues must one kind or any there direct or instruction of Discrim Lithia Water. Dr., W. L. Robinson, of Danville, pays I have tried all the water in Virginia, and have found none so efficient as Otterburn Lithia. The Rev. Geo. Cooper says I have tried many cliner waters, but none were so beneficial. Dr. T. H. Grimn, or Philadelphia, says in my hands list effect, where here marvelous, Dr. O. J. Carleton, where the marvelous, Dr. O. J. Carleton, and the marvelous waters are treat many cases of indigestion. Kinden are treat many cases of indigestion. Kinden are there myself or patients in a single instance. Fresh from springs daily.

# THAW & GRANT.

ganizing, if by so doing they can promote great mistake for labor organizations to bind their members down by hard and torest of individual members of the organization to do so. We are not underto make their own rules, and outsiders there is no trespass. But we believe in the greatest possible individual liberty; accompaniment, individual responsibility, as the best means of developing manhood Any and all rules which tend to hamper the individual in his endeavors, to put handleaps upon him, to prevent him from ergies to the utmost, that take away his privileges, that take away his responsibility as an individual and put it upon the organization, are, to our way of think ing, bad rules and more honored in the breach than in the observance.

#### Mr. Gould's Enterprise.

Elsewhere we publish a communication from a correspondent on the proposed to contend that the construction of an electric line to Ashland would be paralleling the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Po-

of railway between two given points when fic. The road between Richmond and Washington is ample for all present several railway corporations in interest and the arrangement has proven to be entirely satisfactory. In a little while the entire line will have been double tracked, and it will be sufficient for many, years to come for all practical purposes But an electrical road, which will parallel the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac for a short distance, is an entirely, different proposition, and we have no idea that the owners of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac would raise any proposes to build. The State Corporation it had the legal right to grant the charter, which Mr. Gould was asking for, and field? "An enemy hath done this." very properly referred the matter to th to take the entire case without argument and dispose of it according to law

without saying, and Mr. Gould has made will have performed a great public service, and made himself a public benefactor. It is most gratifying and encour business sagacity should have invested so largely in this section of the State and will be given every possible encouragement. He has shown the will and Virginians will open the way.

### Lee, Grant and Slaves.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—Will you please answer in your edi-torial page the following: 1. When and why (if known) did General R. E. Lee free his slaves?
2. Did General U. S. Grant ever own any slaves, and if he did, when and why were they freed?

were they freed? In answering the above please give refce to authority for same. Buffalo, N. Y.

1. In the recent book, "Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee, by his son, Captain Robert E. Lee," it is stated on pp. 88-90; "Mr. Custis, my grandfather, had made him (General R. E. Lee) executor of his will, wherein it was directed that all the slaves belonging to the estate should be set free after the expiration of so many (five) years. The time had now (1862) arrived, and notwithstanding the exacting duties of his position \* \* \* he proceeded according to the of the will and had delivered to every one of the servants, where it was possible, their manumission papers." Captain Lee then gives some extracts from letters of General Lee on the subject, in all do well and behave themselves. should like, if I could, to attend to their wants and see them placed to the best advantage." . . . "Those that been carried away I hope are free and

2. Some year ago there was published in The Richmond Times a "syndicate letter" by Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, which

far as we then know that her husband, General U. S. Grant, was a slave holder. Without looking up the article, we remamber that it was stated that General Grant's slaves were liberated by President Lincoln's proclamation. We have before

us an article from the Indianapolis Jourhal, republished in the Washington Post of December 24, 1899, in which it is stated that "An article in the news columns of the Journal of Tuesday giving an outline

of Mrs. Grant's autobiography, made her say, 'General Grant was a slave holder, and so were his people. Indeed, when the war broke out our house and field servants were all slaves, and so was the nurse who was rearing our children.' This son in compelling any class of workmen is doubtless correct, although it seems to work exclusively in that class, when in changing about the workman gets better the war for the suppression of the sinve pay. We can understand why a fireman, holders' rebellion to a successful conclusion was himself a slave holder." .

In the same article General Grant's father is quoted as saying in a letter colves at his own regular occupation. But to General James G. Wilson, written from Frankfort, Ky., March 20, 1868; "I told him (Ulysses S. Grant) he must confine his wants within \$800 a year, and if that would not support him, he must draw what it lacked from the rent of his house and the hire of his negroes in St. Louis.

#### Wheat and Tares.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"The kingdom of heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field, but while men slept, his enemy camo and sowed tares among the wheat, and went his way. But when the blade way. and sowed tares among the wheat, his went his way. But when the blade was spring up and brought forth fruit, there appeared the tares also. So the servants of the household came and said unto him: Sir, didst thou not sow good seed in thy field? From whence, then, hath it tares? He saith unto them, an enemy hath done the "Moth will 21.29".

This is still true of all endeavor to do good in the world. We have not got one inch beyond this parable to-day, with all our improvements, our amplifications of service and readjustment of methods. The account of all educational, philan thropic, patriotic, Christian endeavor lies within the lines of this parable.

A good man desires to assist in useful reforms; he lectures in public and pri vate; he freely spends his time and his in spreading his views and principles; he establishes schools and publishes literature, in fact, lays himself out in every way to enlighten and benefit mankind But he is followed by the encmy, who will awaken suspicion, question is motives, assail his reputation, doubt his integrity, and in a thousand ways will thwart and baffle the purpose he had at

good man living and honored, and is th enemy, dead, burled, forgotten forever? There is no ghost mystery here. You cannot point to a wheat field in which there are no tares.

Take your own education; your your school teacher and your friend, all endeavored to sow the seeds of a good understanding in your mind and heart; yet, what do we see in your life? How came those tares in the field? Your mother did not sow them, nor your father whence, then, came those tares? onemy hath done this."

Look at your prosperity, you, man o you. When you were poor, and little in thetic, approachable; but with your success has come coldness and haughtings; ble. How did these tares come into your

The inquiry made by the servants, the same which is made to-day; "Whonce hath it tares?" It is the puzzle of every our thinking and feeling, our motive and greatly needed, and most desirable goes and moral distraction by the problem, of what we call the origin of evil,

world without asking the question of the servants. Go into an educated com aging that a man of his means and his bright, pure, noble, and then the bitter word, unkind, suggestive, harsh judgment, the biting criticism. From whence This is a subject to which we have should have determined to enlarge the then, are these tares? Aye, from whence more than once called attention, for it scope of his operations by building this "An enemy hath done this." That is much needed line. We can assure our one, our only reply. It goes to the correspondent that no captious objections root of the matter. Every man has his to Mr. Gould's enterprise will be raised; enemies. His work is watched and that no needless obstacles will be thrown every attempt will be made to mar it, in his way; but on the contrary that he There are men who love to do evil. They are only happy in the working of destruction. It is easy to do cvil, easy to sneer easy to tempt-they have chosen the light end of the burden.

In Tyndale's translation we read; "An envious person, hath done this." That brings the text near to us and in appalling English. Beware of envy; it is cruel; it is the sister of jealousy; it is relentless, hard, bittor. It is one of the last passions and vices to overcome, Envy eats up its victim, it does not hurt the person envied, but it cats like a cancer the soul that harbors it. The Bible says truly. You have no pleasure in your own house, while you are envying another's dwelling place and the want of that will make you a poor man forever, though you count your money by millions and travel on your own land for

Let us be frank with ourselves. It is easy to see where the enemy has been working on others, but more difficult to know when he is advancing on us. Tares cannot be hidden. It is easy to know



Dont's hesitate in obtaining a hottle of the Bitters which aryour appetits falls or your sleep is restless. These are wargings of stomach troubles that must be heeded. The Bitters will sat the stomach right and cure Nausse.

## FOR TRAVELING SALESMEN.

Traveling salesmen who are con-sidering making a change the first of the year will be interested in the following letter received from a former traveling enlesman, who is now in business for himself selling contracts for the Equitable:

## H. Swineford & Son,

Equitable Life. , General Agents. 1110 EAST MAIN STREET

Richmond, Va. Correspondence and Interview Solicited.

We can feel it. Let us take care, It is a sight which calls for rivers of tears, when we see the men we once loved and venerated, now grown over with tares. never be cold to us so long as they were in it. Day by day the tares have grown in number and strength, till we know not what the end will be.

There is wheat in each one of you Take that road of hops. And for every one of you there is an enomy who waits his opportunity to sow tares in the soul. "What I say unto you I say unto all-

The Times-Dispatch is generally char-The Times-Dispatch is generally char-itable—yes, very charitable—but then again at times it can be very unkind. That was really a mean trick to go rum-maging amongst its old fles to see what Senator Barksdale said in 1901. This is the price a follow has to pay sometimes for furnishing a newspaper with a typewrit-ten copy of his speech.—Blackstone Cou-

The most dangerous thing in print is the file of a newspaper. But Senator Barksdale may console himself with the to the politician, it is equally so to the What editor would dare be confronted from time to time with the views he expressed in other days, under other conditions, circumstances and environ-

Mr. Bryan says that we can get a na tional income tax by constitutional amendment. Quite so. We can get any. thing we like by constitutional amond nent. But the difficulty is getting the amendment. We've got too many amendments, now. The Fifteenth should long ngo have been repealed. But it is a difheult thing to change the Constitution the United States, either by adding t or lopping off. It is in this respect very "Law of the Medes and Per-

And now Pittsburg is reaching out, with the help of Mr. H. C. Frick, for a subway, to cost the small sum of fifty million dollars. There is nothing like following the fashion and keeping right up with the times. First thing we know, some body will be boring for street car lines and other things, all under Richmond,

cover that the paper military experts who are now denouncing Stoessel for surrendering are the very same follows wh were some months ago denouncing him for butchering men to gratify his insane desire for notoriety, etc.

If the report that Richard Croker has lost a quarter of a million dollars on the English race courses be true, the great and good Mr. Croker may be pected at an early date to resume business at the old political stand in New

======== Mr. William J. Bryan has at last found President Ropsevelt seem to have had a very agreeable time together. They are very congenial in one respect. They are both radicals.

The Czar's announcement that there yould be no dancing at the winter palace this season was a little premature. alleged "accidental" shelling of the palace made the dancing quite lively for a little while, =======

The Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands is laying up for itself a whole lot of trouble. It proposes to take a hand in the church rows that are further distracting that already distracted coun-

The honorable Mr. Joe Bristow resigned. Twas over thus. Honest men who have an idea that the people have some rights, sooner or later have to get out of the Postoffice Department at Washington.

Just how he is going to manage it we are at a loss to know, but all the same the new Governor of Illinois says he is going to get along without a staff of colonels, majors and other things, Maybe, after all, Russia knows her

business better than the critics do, and possibly a court-martialing of Stoessel will not be such an improper thing as the war critics first thought. It may come through striking workmen or it may come in some other way, but

that long deferred revolution in Russia seems to be coming, and coming with considerable vigor. The honorable Mr. Addicks finds the Delaware, Legislature a much tougher proposition than the Japs found Port

Arthur to be. Somehow, it just won't surrender. The bright syn and the advance guard of the coming springtime, Gentle Annie. have been playing some unseemly tricks on the weather prophets for a week or

### **VOICE OF THE PEOPLE**

The Tidewater Road.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—I have read with the Reenest intercest the articles which have appeared in your paper recently relative to the construction of an electric failway from Richmond to some point, or points, on the Chesapeake Bay. This has been a pet schome with me for some time, and it have always hoped that Richmond would see what she was making Billimore a present of, and take some steps to deflect some of this wast revenue into her gwn coffers.

present of, and take some steps to deflect some of this vast revenue into her gwincoffers.

Fleass permit me as a citizen and most loyal son of old Virginia, to register an earnest hope that nothing will be done by the State to deprive those people in that section of such a God-send as that railway will be. For all these years, since the war, this fine section of our-Ra. o has simply stagnated for the lack of transportation. I made a survey through that section myself, and I am familiar with the passibilities and needs of this ologant fruit and trucking country, and I say most emphatically, that if there is a statute on our law books that will deprive those people of this railway and Richmond of this revenue, then the sooner it is repealed the ofter. If the transury of the State of Virginia is to be repleted at the expense of a large portion of her loyal tax-paying elligens to the extent of condemning them, to remain forever completely isolated (commercially, as they are now, then the State is guilty of gross limitatice.

To say that the construction of his electric line from Richmond to Tappahannock, occupying the same territory with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potoman Railway only lifteen miles, is "paralelligh" this road is palpably phsurd, and even puerlic. To parallel the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potoman a steam railway would have to be built, entering its territory and continuing therein, from one terminus to another, coming in sharp competition with it in its "through" as well as "local" business.

in its "through" as well as "local" business.

As regards the proposed electric road this is not the case at all. The mere fact that it runs from Richmond to Ashland affects the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway to such a small extent as not to be noticed. Ask the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seabourd Air Line people how much damage the Richmond and Petersburg Electric road thus done to their interests. I do not believe they could find it, because it does not exist.

I do trust that Mr. Gou. will not again find that all of his efforts to build up, improve and extend these valuable properties are met and defeated by some legal or technical absurdity.

A VIRGINIAN.

A VIRGINIAN. Louisville, Tenn.

### A Good Reference Library

A GOOd Reference Library.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Eir.—Several communications in your journal in the controversy over the Carnegio Library proposition have, I think, produced the impression that persons seeking information on technical subjects cannot find it in this city. The fact that we have a reasonably equipped institution here, which can afford very efficient service to the possible inquirer has been strangely overlooked. I refer to the library of the Machanics' Institute, Allow me to give as briefly as possible some exof the Mechanics' Institute. Allow me to give as briefly as, possible some excerpts from the report of Mr. Cofer, the very zealous and efficient librarian, and I may add in passing, who uses the card system in vogue in the State Library.

His report is for the fiscal year ending last July, and consequently does not take into account the additions in books and attendance since that date:

Number of books in library 2,200; science, 750; fiction, 275; history, blography, general literature, 1,776. The number of books on science is not large, but the demand for such is small in comparison to that for general literature. Small as it is, however, it comprises treaties and

it is, however, it comprises treaties and hand books on subjects too numerous for the space that I would expect you to al

low.

On electrical engineering there are several of the latest works, besides the periodicals, the Electric World and Engineer, Boiler and Engine Construction, Engineering, Mechanical and Civil, Roads, Rallways, Canals, Dams, Drainage, Sewerage, Metallurgy, Sanitation, Plumbing, House Painting, Photography, Sieam Engineering, Zoology. The Scientific American is taken, and complementary to this partial list is the set of Patent Office reports from 1835 to date, a publication of immense value to intending inventors, besides alvalue to intending inventors, besides al-most all the publications issued by the

respectfully submit that the foregoing I respectfully submit that the foregoing list will meet the wants of the inquirer who cannot afford to purchase books for himself; the man whose vocation in life is science must have books of his own. Now the whole contents of this library are open free to the public for perusal in the room. Those who desire to take out books have to pay three dollars per annum, but for this sum they are also entitled to instruction in the night school of the week-instruction which entitled to instruction in the night school five nights in the week-instruction which covers nearly all of the departments of English. Three hundred and twenty-individuals from fourteen to thirty-

If the red weal In not intect over oork don't buy "old loe" whiskey

because the bottle may have been refilled Inglat on the genuine

bluthenthal & bickart

"h. & h." ellente.

### DID YOU BUY ANYTHING HERE THIS MONTH?

YOU MAY GET IT FREE AT THE SCHNURMAN STORE!

All cash purchases made here will receive five per cent. discount, with a chance of getting the goods free. One entire day's cash sales in each month will be set aside to be returned free to all cash purchasers of that day. The lucky day to be announced on the first of each month. You not only get five per cent. discount, but you have the additional chance of keeping the goods and getting all your money back. This chance is offered you in all the Tailoring, Furnishing and Hat Departments of

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Samples sent anywhere.

doubt but that any book inquired for of practical value in a technical sense will be added by the liberality of some gentlemen of means who take an interest in the Virginia Mechanics Institute.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM L. SHEPPARD,
Instructor Freehand Drawing, Virginia
Mechanics' Institute.

Bryan and Roosevelt.

One of the greatest of President Roosevelts admirers in the United States is Mr. William J. Bryan, and he has lost no occasion since the election to speak a word in season in behalf of his favorite. In the current issue of the Cummoner, Mr. Bryan comments on President freight discrimination and says that in his good work the President is critical to the hearty co-operation of all good citizens, and is receiving great encourage-ment from the people. We hope he will win, Mr. Bryan proceeds, but whether he will or not, we hope he will make the vigorous fight which his friends say he will make, and every good citizen will bid him Godspeed in his laudable under-

taking.

Every move the President has made in behalf of the people has won him new favor among those who have suffered for so many years because of the exactions of greedy men. If, in addition to asking the will put a five individuals from fourteen to thirty odd years of age, avail themselves of the opportunity to acquire knowledge, and by far the greater number of these are employed all the daylight hours or attend school or college.

I may add that the average daily attendance and use of the library last year was twenty-five. On last Tuesday night it was thirty-six. But I write for the purpose with which I prefaced these notes, rather than to call attention to the work of the Mechanics' Institute. I find that I have neglected to say that the library is furnished with the best encyclopaedias, and further that there is hardly any

